

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 80.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1696.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Domestic \$ .50  
Per month, Foreign .75  
Per year, Domestic 5.00  
Per year, Foreign 6.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

**HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY**  
Publishers.  
GEO. H. PARIS, Manager.  
Honolulu, H. I.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**LORRIN A. THURSTON,**  
Attorney at Law, 113 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**CARTER & KINNEY,**  
Attorneys at Law, No. 24 Merchants Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**WILLIAM C. PARKE,**  
Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**W. R. CASTLE,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Attends all Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

**J. ALFRED MAGOON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, No. 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**WILLIAM O. SMITH,**  
Attorney at Law, No. 66 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**LYLE A. DICKEY,**  
Attorney at Law, No. 11 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**MISS D. LAMB,**  
Notary Public, Office of J. A. Magoon, 42 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.,**  
Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts., entrance, Hotel St.

**W. F. ALLEN,**  
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

**H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,**  
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

**THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN**  
Investment Company, L'd. Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

**WILDER & CO.,**  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, all kinds.

**H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

**JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,**  
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Queen St., Honolulu.

**C. E. WILLIAMS & SON,**  
Furniture of Every Description, King Street.

**H. HACKFELD & CO.,**  
General Commission Agents, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,**  
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

**M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**  
Importers of General Merchandise and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

**M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants, No. 215 Front St., San Francisco, Cal. P. O. Box 2603.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., L'D.,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants, Agents for Lord and the Liverpool Underwriters, British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., and Northern Assurance Company.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants, 12 and 13 The Albany, Liverpool.

**R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,**  
Successors to Lewers & Dickson. Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St.

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,**  
Machinery of every description made to order.

**ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants, King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

**HYMAN BROS.,**  
Importers of General Merchandise, from France, England, Germany and United States, No. 55 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**HYMAN BROS.,**  
Commission Merchants, Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders, 206 Front Street, San Francisco.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**GILBERT F. LITTLE,**

**Attorney at Law,**

HILO, HAWAII.

**E. O. HALL & SON, L'D.,**  
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Corner Fort and King Sts. OFFICERS:  
Wm. W. Hall: President and Manager  
E. O. White: Secretary and Treasurer  
Wm. F. Allen: Auditor  
Thos. May and T. W. Hobron, Directors

**C. HUSTACE,**  
**Wholesale and Retail Grocer**  
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.  
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

**ALLEN & ROBINSON,**  
Queen Street.  
Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.  
Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.  
Stove and Steam Coal.

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.**  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

**HOLLISTER & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY,**

Successors to Italian.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Japanese Provisions and Dry Goods, Etc.

204 and 206 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

### LET YOUR INTEREST

be sufficiently aroused to

send 8 cents, stamps, any kind, for a copy of our Illustrated Catalogue (152 pages) of General Family Supplies, and buy your goods at San Francisco prices.

**SMITHS CASH STORE,**

414-418 Front Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**PALACE**  
**Candy and Stationery Store,**

Successor to Chas. Scharf & Co.,

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine Confections and Chocolates put up especially for the Island trade.

News Periodicals, Latest Coast Papers, Magazines

If you wish to subscribe for any Paper or Magazine published, it will pay you to call on us. P. O. Box 38.

Publishers of Liborio's Hawaiian Music, Etc.

**TOURISTS' GUIDE**

**THROUGH HAWAII**

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

**J. S. WALKER,**

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

**Royal Insurance Company,**

Alliance Assurance Company.

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

**WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

**Doernbecher Furniture Mfg. Co.,**

INCORPORATED.

733 to 741 Mission St. San Francisco, California.

BEDROOM SUITS, BEDS,

TABLES, CHIFFONIERES,

Catalogue sent to the trade only.

**Rubber**

**Stamps**

Hawaiian Gazette Company.

## THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY.

Judge Kelley Tells Omaha People About the Hawaiian Islands.

ALL ONE GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

Universal Hope of the People is for Annexation to the United States Under Some Form of Government. Old and New Order Discussed, Etc.

Judge W. R. Kelley, a prominent attorney of Omaha, Neb., and connected with the Union Pacific Railway, has returned home from a trip to the Islands. He told his friends and the newspapers a good deal about Hawaii and what he saw during his recent visit. Although the Judge spent but a short time in the Paradise of the Pacific, he was enthusiastic over the country and its possibilities.

With his family, Judge Kelley visited the principal points of interest in Honolulu and about this island. Manager Dillingham, of the Oahu Railway, showed him Pearl City, Pearl Harbor, the Peninsular and took him on an excursion to Ewa and Waianae. Particular attention was paid by the Judge to the sugar plantations, in which, with Pearl Harbor, he took the greatest interest.

The following interview with Judge Kelley appeared in one of the Omaha papers recently and will be particularly interesting, as the statements contained therein are the results of careful study and thought, as well as being strictly impartial:

I am glad to give you some impressions of my recent visit to Honolulu. I could not describe the trip or the place without appearing to be enthusiastic. The voyage of 2100 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu takes six days, and after passing beyond the rough sea adjacent to the California coast, it was one of absolute enjoyment and pleasure. The return voyage requires seven days. This is because the trade winds are meeting us instead of blowing with us, as on the outward voyage, and because of the currents which set toward the southwest.

Honolulu lies 2100 miles nearly southwest from San Francisco, and about twenty-one degrees north of the equator. The Hawaiian Islands lie in the track of the trade winds, which blow from the northeast to the southwest during almost every month of the year. There are eight inhabited islands, the total area being something near 7000 square miles. Honolulu, the capital, is situated on the island of Oahu. The largest of the islands is Hawaii, upwards of 200 miles distant from Honolulu. Kauai lies about 100 miles distant from Honolulu, and is said to be the most beautiful as well as the most productive of the Islands. The population of the group is something over 100,000 people, about 40,000 of whom are natives, and about 30,000 Chinese and Japanese, and the remainder are Europeans and Americans. The Chinese and Japanese are largely engaged as laborers upon the sugar and rice plantations. The Americans and Europeans constitute the energetic business element of the Islands, and are largely engaged in sugar raising and coffee planting, and in the general commercial business of the Islands, principally conducted at Honolulu. The natives are large land-owners and raisers of stock. They are a good-looking body of people; they are intelligent, generous and hospitable. No doubt they have all the virtues of civilization, but they also have many of its most comfortable virtues. It is claimed that 95 per cent. of the natives of the Islands can read and write well in their own language, and that almost as large a percentage of them can also read and write in our language. The English language is the legal and common language of the Islands.

Are All for Annexation.

My stay of five days at Honolulu did not give me time enough to form opinions in respect to the government of any of the political affairs of the Islands. The impressions, however, which I gained from what I saw and from what I heard led me to believe that the almost universal hope of the people of the Islands is for annexation to the United States under some form of government. The people are devoted to the Islands and to their government, but they are also intensely American in sentiment. They believe that the material interests of the Islands would be greatly subserved by annexation, or some relations with the United States which would insure a certain and stable government. They also believe, with much good reason, that the United States itself would be as much benefited as the Islands would be.

The government under the queen consisted of royal institutions, supported by two legislative houses, and a judicial system much like that of the United States. The republic has pre-

served the two legislative houses and the judicial system as it found it. A fine system of public instruction is maintained, numerous schools of high class are maintained on the Islands, quite a number of them under the direct auspices of various religious denominations. The small percentage of illiteracy on the Islands indicates substantially the efficiency of the system.

Honolulu has about 25,000 people, is the seat of government, is the principal city of the Islands. A number of educational institutions are located there, as well as hospitals for the insane, for the sick, and the state prison. The home for the aged and indigent people founded by King Lunalilo is located there. The city is well lighted by electricity, is supplied with excellent telephone service, its streets are well paved, kept in splendid condition, it has good water service, best of order is maintained by the strong and sufficient police force, seconded and strengthened by the military force of the Islands. The army is not strong in point of numbers, but seems to be sufficient to maintain order and good government, even during the present supposedly troublous times.

The revolt in January, 1895, was not felt anywhere on the Islands except at Honolulu. It was promptly put down by the present Government, and a number of the leaders, including the ex-queen, were tried, convicted and have been imprisoned. During the last few months quite a number of persons convicted have been released by absolute pardon, some few were banished, and it is reported and currently believed that the ex-queen is about to be liberated.

The general sentiment seems to be that the present Government is sufficiently strong to maintain itself.

Talk of the Cable.

There is an earnest desire upon the part of the Hawaiians to establish a cable between the United States and Honolulu, and they believe that the operation of a cable would be in a business sense not only beneficial to themselves, but extremely so to this country. Colonel Spaulding, one of the representative planters on the island, has interested himself very much in the cable scheme, and is in this country now negotiating for the construction of such a cable. The Hawaiian Government has voted a subsidy for a term of years. The people there are all anxious that it shall be constructed. If our people were advised of the importance of the present production of the Islands and of the possibilities for development they would be impressed with the importance of this measure from a purely commercial standpoint. The engagements of the present Government in respect to this subsidy seem to be as generous as the conditions on the island would allow. The permanency of these engagements need hardly be questioned as any government of the Islands would likely be disposed to carry them out, for the requirements of the country would, under the circumstances, justify the expense. Again, any engagements made in respect to these matters by the United States would tend toward the establishment of a firm and stable government there.

All One Garden of Flowers.

Honolulu is an ideally beautiful town. Its streets and the grounds of the residences are filled with most beautiful trees, plants, shrubs and more kinds of flowers than I can describe. The royal, date, the sago, the cocoanut, the Pride of India, the umbrella tree, oleander trees and fern trees are in endless profusion. Everybody there loves flowers and everybody wears them. Ordinarily the natives decorate themselves on the street and everywhere else with wreaths and garlands of flowers at all times of the day. On the streets the native women flower sellers offer to the people strands of all sorts of beautiful flowers at the rate of 10 cents a yard. They call these strands lei. Tourists always buy them. The only one offered that I knew in this country was the tube rose. Many other kinds, however, were to my eye more beautiful and certainly more fragrant than the tube rose. The city is an immense garden. The residences generally sit well back from the street in the midst of spacious grounds, and great care has been taken that all available space shall be decorated with some beautiful plant, tree or shrub. There are but few brick buildings in the city. The impression is given one that many of the inhabitants are wealthy, a very great number in moderately comfortable circumstances and that the poorer people are so comfortably and beautifully located in their homes that they cannot feel the privations of their poverty.

Pearl Harbor, in which the United States has some interest as a coaling station, is a magnificent harbor, lying about ten miles from Honolulu on the line of the Oahu Railway and Land Company's railroad. This magnificent harbor is sufficient to float the navies of the world. It is land locked, easy of access. Its mouth is not obstructed by any bar. The reef which surrounds the island is from half a mile to a mile away from the shore and the opening through it leaves the deep water entrance into the harbor almost unobstructed. It is claimed that the only obstructions to this harbor are a few hundred feet of coral rock, which could easily be blown out, so as to give thirty feet of water at the lowest tides.

The principal productions of the Islands are sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, all of which are exported in very considerable amounts. The growing of coffee is comparatively a new industry on the Islands; extensive plantations are now being opened and the quality of the coffee raised is very fine. Many fields of pineapples are cultivated, the quality of which is superior to anything we have ever had in our markets here. This industry is comparatively a new one, too. That product can be marketed in this market without difficulty, as they will stand transportation for three or four weeks without any appreciable danger.

A plant has been put up near one of the pineapple districts for the canning of this product and this plant is now in operation.

Considerable Sweetness.

Limes, lemons and oranges are successfully raised. They do not grow pears, apples, peaches or prunes. Watermelons, cantaloupes and muskmelons grow profusely and are of great excellence. The mango, alligator pear, bread fruit and coconuts are very plentiful. The taro root, from which is made the poi, so largely used by the natives, grows in great abundance. This root furnishes an excellent breakfast food and the flour from it makes most delicious waffles and griddle cakes. The sugar growing industry is the principal industry of the Islands. There are about sixty sugar plantations on the Islands, several of which are owned by Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, but it is a mistake to suppose that he has a monopoly of the sugar raising industry on the Islands. The total product of sugar on the Islands is something like 160,000 tons per annum.

It is said that the land will produce about eight tons of sugar to the acre. From the first planting it takes about eighteen months to fully mature the sugar cane and the planted crop is succeeded by two other crops of volunteer cane, which in like manner produce bountiful returns, less, however, in amount than the original planting. The cane fields require irrigation. On some of the Islands this irrigation is supplied by means of streams from the mountain. On Oahu the present cane fields are supplied with water from artesian wells, which furnish a continuous and bountiful supply. The rice and banana plantations are largely worked by Chinese labor, and produce bountifully. The climate is very even; always warm. The record shows that the temperature ranges from about fifty-six to eighty-five degrees the whole year.

Transportation facilities on many of the Islands are very complete. There is a system of inter island transportation by small steamers, which makes traveling from one island to the other very easy, and I heard no complaint about rates. On Oahu there is a railroad completed for about thirty-five miles from Honolulu to Waianae. This is a first-class narrow gauge railroad, well equipped and well operated; it runs through two large sugar plantations and several rice plantations; it is projected, and it is expected soon to be completed several miles further, thus reaching still other plantations of sugar and rice lands. The products along the line of road, of sugar, rice, bananas and pineapples, furnish enough business to justify the construction of a good railroad, and the revenues of the road have been sufficient to justify the managers, and they seem to have the profoundest faith in the permanence and continuance of the industries which they seek to serve.

The tourist who desires to find a pleasant and delightful place in which to spend the winter can find his every wish gratified at Honolulu. The hotels are sufficient and comfortable. The roads and drives about the island are beautiful and pleasant. In the city, street cars reach every place of interest, and backs and conveyances are more plentiful than in any city of its size in the world. The paving is unsurpassed; the roads are good; the climate warm, and every day can be made one of pleasure; and, like all other persons who have visited the Islands, either for a brief or a long period, I can only say that my every recollection of it is pleasant and agreeable.

Hunting Tax Money.

Jonathan Shaw and a Chinese assistant were busily engaged yesterday making a house to house canvass in search of those who had failed to pay taxes. In their zeal to gather the filthy lucre the pair entered a private residence on Beretania street without the formality of a knock, disturbed the slumbers of several roomers who are employed nights and must sleep during the day, and in the absence of the owner terrorized the servant, who could not understand English, by a peremptory demand for immediate payment of taxes or be arrested.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO.

She (fondly)—"Do you care for me as much as—?"  
He (wildly)—"Who—who?"  
She (whispering)—"As much as ever?"

## THE CHINA TAKES THE MAIL.

Board of Health Brings Captain Seabury to Time.

TOUCHED AT NO JAPANESE PORT.

Chinese Steamer Passenger Dies of Consumption on the Way Over—Autopsy Held—518 Chinese Immigrants Landed—Freight on Lighters—Clean Bill.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury master, arrived early yesterday morning and anchored outside, on account of this being considered an infected port. She had touched at no Japanese port and proposed to keep clean as possible. The captain's instructions were to take neither mail nor passengers from Honolulu. Such were the facts contained in a letter from the captain of the vessel to the agents here.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Board of Health held a meeting to decide what to do with the freight and passengers of the China. I had been learned that a Chinese steamer passenger for this port had died while three days out from Honolulu. The physician of the China had pronounced the man's death due to lung affection. Minister Damon was of the opinion that Honolulu should get back to her normal position as soon as possible, or it might result seriously. Some risks might have to be taken, but that would be better than to stick at the same place for such a long time.

The question of what should be done with the 518 steamer passengers of the China was thoroughly discussed. Many were not inclined to trust wholly to the report of the physician of the vessel that the Chinaman had died of lung trouble. He might have died of cholera for all they knew. It was the opinion of some that the China should be quarantined. Others were in favor of holding a post mortem examination of the Chinaman, who had been embalmed and brought here. All agreed that great care should be taken. While it was extremely improbable that the man died of cholera, still there was no harm in making a thorough examination.

There seemed to be general dissatisfaction on the part of the members of the Board that the China had refused to take a mail. It was a hardship thrust upon the people of Honolulu more than once during the epidemic. The Board decided to allow the passengers of the China to land, provided the physicians authorized by that body should find that the Chinaman spoken of had come to his death by lung trouble, and provided also that the China would agree to take a mail for San Francisco.

Drs. Wood and Day were asked to hold the autopsy. They boarded the China and found the physician and captain perfectly willing to allow the examination desired. The physicians found that the case was as the physician of the China had stated.

Early in the afternoon W. O. Smith, Health Agent Reynolds and others went out to the China in the police boat and made known the action of the Board of Health regarding the landing of freight and passengers. After a short discussion a signal was sent ashore that the China would take mail. This of course settled matters, and immediate steps were taken for the landing of the passengers. Mail closed at 5 p.m., 2111 letters and 857 papers being sent. The China sailed for San Francisco between 12 and 1 o'clock last night after having landed her Chinese passengers at the quarantine station and 200 tons of freight on lighters. A clean bill of health was furnished the steamer.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.